

UPH

Old Saturn, here with *upcast* eyes,
Beheld his abdicated skies. *Addison.*
UPCAST. n. f. A term of bowling; a throw; a cast.
Was there ever man had such luck? when I kiss'd the
jack, upon an *upcast* to be hit away! *Shakspeare. Cymbeline.*
TO UPGATHER. v. a. [*up* and *gather*.] To contract.
Himself he close *upgather'd* more and more
Into his den, that his deceitful train,
By his there being might not be bewraid,
No any noise, no any question made. *Spenser.*
UPHELD. pret. and part. pass. of uphold. Maintained; sustained.
He who reigns
Monarch in heav'n, 'till then, as one secure,
Sat on his throne, *upheld* by old repute. *Milton.*
UPHILL. adj. [*up* and *hill*.] Difficult; like the labour of
climbing an hill.
What an *uphill* labour must it be to a learner, who has
those first rudiments to master at twenty years of age, which
others are taught at ten. *Clarissa.*
TO UPHOLD. v. a. [*up* and *hold*.] To treasure; to store;
to accumulate in private places.
Heaps of huge words *upheld* hidcously
With horrid sound, though having little sense,
They think to be chief praise of poetry;
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poesy,
And made a monster of their fantasie. *Spenser.*
If thou hast *upheld* in thy life
Extorted treasure, in the womb of earth,
Speak of it. *Shakspeare.*
TO UPHOLD. v. a. *preter. upheld*; and part. pass. *upheld*, and
upholden. [*up* and *hold*.]
1. To lift on high.
The mournful train with groans and hands *upheld*,
Befought his pity. *Dryden.*
2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling.
While life *upholds* this arm,
This arm *upholds* the house of Lancaster. *Shakspeare.*
This great man found no means to continue and *upheld*
his ill-purchased greatness, but by rejecting the English laws,
and assuming, in lieu thereof, the barbarous customs of the
Irish. *Davies's Ireland.*
Poetry and painting were *upheld* by the strength of imagina-
tion. *Dryden's Du Fresnoy.*
3. To keep from declension.
There is due from the judge to the advocate some com-
mendation, where causes are fair pleaded; for that *upholds* in
the client the reputation of his council, and beats down in
him the conceit of his cause. *Bacon.*
Never was a time, when the interposition of the magistrate
was more necessary, to secure the honour of religion, and
uphold the authority of those great principles, by which his own
authority is best *upheld*. *Atterbury.*
4. To support in any state of life.
Many younger brothers have neither lands nor means to
uphold themselves. *Raleigh.*
5. To continue; to keep from defeat.
Divers, although peradventure not willing to be yoked
with elderships, yet were contented to *uphold* opposition against
bishops, not without greater hurt to the course of their whole
proceedings. *Hosker.*
6. To keep from being lost.
Paulconbridge,
In spite of spite, alone *upholds* the day. *Shakspeare.*
7. To continue without failing.
A deaf person, by observing the motions of another man's
mouth, knows what he says, and *upholds* a current communi-
cation of discourse with him. *Holder.*
8. To continue in being.
As Nebuchodonosor liveth, who hath sent thee for the *up-
holding* of every living thing.
A due proportion is held betwixt the parts, as well in the
natural body of man, as the body politick of the state, for
the *upholding* of the whole. *Hakewill.*
UPHOLDER. n. f. [*from uphold*.]
1. A supporter.
Suppose then Atlas ne'er so wise:
Yet when the weight of kingdoms lies
Too long upon his single shoulders,
Sink down he must, or find *upholders*. *Swift.*
2. A sustainer in being.
The knowledge thereof is so many manuductions to the
knowledge and admiration of the infinite wisdom of the crea-
tor and *upholder* of them. *Hale.*
3. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals.
The company of *upholders* have a right upon the bodies of
the subjects. *Arbutnot.*
Where the brass knocker wrapt in flannel band,
Forbids the thunder of the footman's hand;
Th' *upholder*, rueful harbinger of death,
Waits with impatience for the dying breath. *Gay.*

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UPHOLSTERER. n. f. [*A corruption of upholder*.] One who
furnishes houses; one who fits up apartments with beds and
furniture.
If a corner of the hanging wants a single nail, send for
the *upholsterer*. *Swift.*
Mere wax as yet, you fashion him with ease,
Your barber, cook, *upholsterer*. *Pope.*
UPLAND. n. f. [*up* and *land*.] Higher ground.
Men at first, after the flood, liv'd in the *uplands* and sides
of the mountains, and by degrees sunk into the plains. *Bu net.*
UPLAND. adj. Higher in situation.
Those in Cornwall do no more by nature than others else-
where by choice, conceive themselves an estranged society
from the *upland* dwellers, and carry an emulation against
them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
Sometimes with secure delight,
The *upland* Hamlets will invite. *Milton.*
UPLANDISH. adj. [*from upland*.] Mountainous; inhabiting
mountains.
Lion-like, *uplandish*, and mere wild,
Slave to his pride; and all his nerves being naturally compell'd
Of eminent strength; stalks out and preys upon a silly
sheep. *Chapman's Iliad.*
TO UPLA. v. a. [*up* and *lay*.] To hoard; to lay up.
We are but farmers of ourselves; yet may,
If we can stock ourselves and thrive, *uplay*
Much, much good treasure for the great rent-day. *Dante.*
TO UPLIFT. v. a. [*up* and *lift*.] To raise aloft.
Mechanick slaves,
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall
Uplift us to the view. *Shakspeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
The banish'd Bolingbroke repeats himself,
And, with *uplifted* arms, is safe arriv'd
At Ravenspurg. *Shakspeare. Rich. II.*
Together both, with next t' almighty arm
Uplifted imminent, one stroke they aim'd. *Milton.*
Satan talking to his nearest mate,
With head *uplift* above the wave, and eyes
That sparkling blaz'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*
When by just vengeance guilty mortals perish,
The gods behold their punishment with pleasure,
And lay th' *uplifted* thunder-bolt aside. *Addison's Cato.*
Songs, sonnets, epigrams, the winds *uplift*,
And whisk them back to Evans, Young and Swift. *Pope.*
UPMOST. adj. [*an irregular superlative formed from up*.]
Highest; topmost.
Away! ye skum,
That still rise *upmost* when the nation boils;
That have but just enough of sense to know
The master's voice, when rated to depart. *Dryden.*
UPON. prep. [*up* and *on*.]
1. Not under; noting being on the top or outside.
As I did stand my watch *upon* the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam; and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*
2. Thrown over the body, as cloaths.
I have seen her rise from her bed, throw her night-gown
upon her. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*
3. By way of imprecation or infliction.
Hard-hearted Clifford! take me from the world;
My soul to heav'n, my blood *upon* your heads. *Shakspeare.*
4. It expresses ostentation, or protestation.
How? that I should murder her?
Upon the love, and truth, and vows, which I
Have made to thy command!—I, her!—her blood! *Shak.*
5. It is used to express any hardship or mischief.
If we would neither impose *upon* ourselves, nor others,
we must lay aside that fallacious method of censuring by the
lump. *Barnet.*
6. In consequence of. Now little in use.
Let me not find you before me again *upon* any complaint
whatsoever. *Shakspeare. Measure for Measure.*
Then the princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the
greatness of Spain, *upon* a general apprehension of the am-
bitious designs of that nation. *Bacon.*
They were entertained with the greatest magnificence that
could be, *upon* a greater warning. *Bacon.*
I wish it may not be concluded, lest, *upon* second cogita-
tions, there should be cause to alter. *Bacon.*
These forces took hold of divers; in some *upon* discontent,
in some *upon* ambition, in some *upon* levity, and desire of
change, and in some few *upon* confidence and belief, but in most
upon simplicity; and in divers out of dependance upon some of
the better sort, who did in secret favour these bruits. *Bacon.*
He made a great difference between people that did rebel
upon wantonness, and them that did rebel *upon* want. *Bacon.*
Upon pity they were taken away, *upon* ignorance they are
again demanded. *Hayward.*
Promises can be of no force, unless they be believed to be
conditional, and unless that duty proposed to be enforced by
them, be acknowledged to be part of that condition. *Pope.*

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performance of which those promises do, and *upon* the neglect
of which those promises shall not belong to any. *Hammond.*
The earl of Cleveland, a man of signal courage, and an
excellent officer *upon* any bold enterprise, advanced. *Clarendon.*
The king had no kindness for him *upon* an old account,
as remembering the part he had acted against the earl of
Strafford. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Though sin offers itself in never to pleasing and alluring a
dress at first, yet the remorse and inward regrets of the soul,
upon the commission of it, infinitely overbalance those faint
and transient gratifications. *South's Sermons.*
The common corruption of human nature, *upon* the bare
stock of its original depravation, does not usually proceed
so far. *South's Sermons.*
When we make judgments *upon* general presumptions,
they are made rather from the temper of our own spirit, than
from reason. *Barnet.*
'Tis not the thing that is done, but the intention in doing
it, that makes good or evil. There's a great difference betwixt
what we do *upon* force, and what *upon* inclination. *L'Estrange.*
The determination of the will *upon* enquiry, is following
the direction of that guide. *Locke.*
There broke out an irreparable quarrel between their pa-
rents; the one valuing himself too much *upon* his birth, and
the other *upon* his possessions. *Spektator, N° 164.*
The design was discovered by a person, as much noted for
his skill in gaming, as in politics, *upon* the base, mercenary
end of getting money by wagers. *Swift.*
6. In immediate consequence of.
Waller should not make advantage *upon* that enterprize,
to find the way open to him to march into the west. *Clarendon.*
A louder kind of sound was produced by the impetuous
eruptions of the halitious flames of the salt-petre, *upon* call-
ing a live coal thereon. *Boyle.*
So far from taking little advantages against us for every
failing, that he is willing to pardon our most wilful miscar-
riages, *upon* our repentance and amendment. *Tillotson.*
Upon lessening interest to four per cent. you fall the price of
your native commodities, or lessen your trade. *Locke.*
The mind, *upon* the suggestion of any new notion, runs
immediately after similes, to make it the clearer. *Locke.*
If, *upon* the perusal of such writings, he does not find
himself delighted; or if, *upon* reading the admired passages in
such authors, he finds a coldness and indifference in his
thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he wants the faculty of
discovering them. *Spektator, N° 409.*
This advantage we lost *upon* the invention of fire-arms. *Addison.*
7. In a state of view.
Is it *upon* record? or else reported
Successfully, from age to age? *Shakspeare. Rich. III.*
The next heroes we meet with *upon* record were Romulus
Numa. *Temple.*
The atheists taken notice of among the ancients, are left
branded *upon* the records of history. *Locke.*
8. Supposing a thing granted.
If you say necessity is the mother of arts and inventions,
and there was no necessity before, and therefore these things
were slowly invented, this is a good answer *upon* our sup-
position. *Barnet's Theory of the Earth.*
9. Relating to a subject.
Ambitious Conscience would not cease,
'Till she had kindled France, and all the world,
Upon the right and party of her son. *Shakspeare. K. John.*
Yet when we can intreat an hour to serve,
Would spend it in some words *upon* that business,
If you would grant the time. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*
Upon this, I remember a strain of refined civility, that
when any woman went to see another of equal birth, the
work'd at her own work in the other's house. *Temple.*
10. With respect to.
The king's servants, who were sent for, were examined
upon all questions proposed to them. *Dryden.*
11. In consideration of.
Upon the whole matter, and humanly speaking, I doubt
there was a fault somewhere. *Dryden.*
Upon the whole, it will be necessary to avoid that perpetual
repetition of the same epithets which we find in Homer. *Pope.*
12. In noting a particular day.
Constantia he looked upon as given away to his rival, *upon*
the day on which their marriage was to be solemnized. *Addison.*
13. Noting reliance or trust.
We now may boldly spend *upon* the hope
Of what is to come in. *Shakspeare. Hen. IV.*
God commands us, by our dependance *upon* his truth and
his holy word, to believe a fact that we do not understand;
and this is no more than what we do every day in the works
of nature, *upon* the credit of men of learning. *Swift.*
14. Near to; noting situation.
The enemy lodged themselves at Aldermaston, and those
from Newbury and Reading, in two other villages *upon* the
river Kennet, over which he was to pass. *Clarendon.*

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The Lucquefe plead prescription for hunting in one of the
duke's forests, that lies *upon* their frontiers. *Addison.*
15. On pain of.
To such a ridiculous degree of trusting her she had brought
him, that she could him send us word, that *upon* our lives
we should do whatsoever he commanded us. *Sidney, b. ii.*
16. At the time of; on occasion of.
Impartially examine the merits and conduct of the presby-
terians *upon* these two great events, and the pretensions to fa-
vour which they challenge upon them. *Swift.*
17. By inference from.
Without it, all discourses of government and obedience,
upon his principles, would be to no purpose. *Locke.*
18. Noting attention.
He presently lost the sight of what he was *upon*; his mind
was filled with disorder and confusion. *Locke.*
19. Noting particular pace.
Provide ourselves of the virtuoso's saddle, which will be
sure to amble, when the world is *upon* the hardest trot. *Dryden.*
20. Exactly; according to.
In goodly form comes on the enemy;
And by the ground they hide, I judge the number
Upon or near the rate of thirty thousand. *Shakspeare.*
21. By; noting the means of support.
Upon a closer inspection of these bodies, the shells are
affixed to the surfaces of them in such a manner, as bodies,
lying on the sea-shores, *upon* which they live. *Woodward.*
UPPER. adj. [*a comparative from up*.]
1. Superiour in place; higher.
Give the forehead a majestick grace, the mouth smiling;
which you shall do by making a thin *upper* lip, and shadow-
ing the mouth line a little at the corners. *Peachum.*
Our knight did bear no less a pack
Of his own buttocks on his back;
Which now had almost got the *upper*
Hand of his head, for want of crupper. *Hadibras.*
The understanding was then clear, and the soul's *upper*
region lofty and serene, free from the vapours of the inferior
affections. *South's Sermons.*
With speed to night repair:
For not the gods, nor angry Jove will bear
Thy lawless wand'ring walks in *upper* air. *Dryden.*
Deep as the dark infernal waters lie,
From the bright regions of the cheerful sky;
So far the proud ascending rocks invade
Heav'n's *upper* realms, and cast a dreadful shade. *Addison.*
2. Higher in power.
The like corrupt and unreasonable custom prevailed far,
and got the *upper*-hand of right reason with the greatest
part. *Hosker, b. i.*
UPPERMOST. adj. [*superlative from upper*.]
1. Highest in place.
The waters, called the waters above the heavens, are
but the clouds, and waters engendered in the *uppermost*
air. *Raleigh.*
In all things follow nature, not painting clouds in the
bottom of your piece, and waters in the *uppermost*
parts. *Dryden.*
2. Highest in power or authority.
The lower powers are gotten *uppermost*, and we see like
men on our heads, as Plato observed of old, that on the right
hand, which is indeed on our left. *Clarendon.*
'Tis all one to the common people who's *uppermost*. *L'Estr.*
This species of discretion will carry a man safe through all
parties, so far, that whatever faction happens to be *uppermost*,
his claim is allowed for a share. *Swift.*
3. Predominant; most powerful.
As in perfumes compos'd with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what scent is *uppermost*;
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich result of all;
So she was all a sweet. *Dryden.*
UPRISH. adj. [*from up*.] Proud; arrogant. A low word.
TO UPRARISE. v. a. [*up* and *raise*.] To raise up; to exalt.
This would interrupt his joy
In our confusion, and our joy *upraise*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*
TO UPRERAR. v. a. [*up* and *rear*.] To rear on high.
Heav'n-born charity! thy blessings shed;
Bid meagre want *uprear* her sickly head. *Gay.*
UPRIGHT. adj. [*up* and *right*.] This word, with its derivatives,
is in prose accented on the first syllable; but in poetry seems
to be accented indifferently on the first or second.
1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect.
Comb down his hair; look! look! it stands *upright*. *Sho.*
They are *upright* as the palm-tree. *Jer. x.*
In the morning, taking of somewhat of easy digestion,
as milk, furthers nourishment: but this would be done sitting
upright, that the milk may pass more speedily to the sto-
mach. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*